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EL PASO, TEXAS, THURSDAY
EVENING, AUGUST 27, 1914.
WEATHER FORECAST:
Partly cloudy tonight and tomorrow.
Grains, higher—Livestock, steady—
Meat, weak notes—Wheat, currency,
22—Cotton, currency, 22—Cattle,
currency, 24.
12 Pages, 2 Sections, Today.

EL PASO HERALD

Mines Destroy Two Ships; Many Killed SURVIVORS ARE SAVED FROM SEA

Vessels of Neutral Nations
Sunk by Mines Which
Germany Planted.

MEMBERS OF CREWS
BLOWN TO PIECES
Chief Officer of Trawler
Saves Two From Forecas-
tle Before Boat Sinks.

LONDON, ENGL., Aug. 27.—One ship was blown up last night and one early this morning by floating mines in the North Sea. Parts of the crews of each were killed. The survivors were landed at Shields. The mines were laid by German ships of war for the destruction of hostile craft. The Norwegian steamer *Gottfried* was blown up about 3 o'clock this morning, and an unnamed Danish trawler about 10 o'clock Wednesday night. Eight members of the *Gottfried's* crew last night were killed.

Many Explosions During Night.
The captain and three others were picked up from floating wreckage and brought into Shields by the fishing boat *Norden*. Officers of the latter say they were alarmed all through the night by distant explosions which followed each other at intervals from 9 p. m. to 4 p. m. At about 6 o'clock in the morning the lookout on the *Norden* sighted and picked up a man floating on a plank. He declared that the *Gottfried* had been blown up three hours earlier and had gone down immediately with eight members of her crew. The dead men had been literally blown to pieces. Later the captain of the *Gottfried* was found floating on a life belt and two others of her complement were rescued from floating wreckage.

The *Gottfried* was built at Stockholm in 1899 and had a gross tonnage of 125 and was 140 feet long. She was owned in Helsingfors, Norway.
Four of Crew Killed.
Thirteen survivors of the Danish trawler landed at Shields. Four of the crew lost their lives.
The vessel was on her way to Iceland when, at 10 o'clock Wednesday night, she was on board a terrible explosion. Flames shot up around the bows of the vessel and she began to sink rapidly. A small boat was launched but the vessel foundered before four men in the fore-castle could be reached.

Describing his experiences, the chief officer, who was on watch, said the confusion hurried him against the wheel house. He was successful in getting two injured men out of the fore-castle, but four others must have been killed in their sleep.
DIPLOMATS FEAR TURKEY MAY BE DRAWN INTO WAR.
Washington, D. C., Aug. 27.—Tension is so acute in Constantinople that diplomats there fear Turkey may at any moment be drawn into the general European war on the side of Germany and Austria.
A strict censorship has been placed on the newspapers in Turkey, which are now controlled by the military and are being used, according to diplomatic dispatches here, to create a strong pro-German feeling.
The Turkish cabinet is wavering between a declaration of war and the preservation of neutrality. The diplomatic representatives of the various powers are in constant conference with the government officials.
Great Britain and Russia are trying to keep Turkey neutral.

NEW CABINET IS RULING FRANCE

Paris, France, Aug. 27.—In order that the French ministry might have wider scope and compose all the best men in the Republican group, the entire French ministry resigned Wednesday night, and another ministry was formed at once.
The new cabinet comprises:
President of council, without portfolio, Rene Viviani.
Minister of foreign affairs, Theophile Delcasse.
Minister of war, Alexandre Millerand.
Minister of justice, Aristide Briand.
Minister of the interior, Louis J. Malvy.
Minister of marine, Victor Augagneur.
Minister of agriculture, Fernand David.
Minister of public instruction, Albert Sarraut.
Minister of public works, Marcel Sembat.
Minister of commerce, Gaston Thomson.
Minister of colonies, Gaston Doumergue.
Minister of agriculture, Fernand David.
Minister of labor, Blenheim Martin.
Minister without portfolio, Jules Guesde.
Secretary of fine arts, Albert Dalis.
The new cabinet is a strong one, and is expected to be able to handle the situation in France.

"Whitlock Is Minding His Own Business"—Wilson

Washington, D. C., Aug. 27.—President Wilson declared today that his advice to the American minister at Brussels, Whitlock, was to "mind his own business," and that many published stories of Mr. Whitlock's activities were "fanciful inventions."

WAR DECLARATION SURPRISES JAPAN

Tokyo, Japan, Aug. 27.—The news of the declaration of war by Austria-Hungary on Serbia, following the official announcement of the disarming of the Austrian cruiser *Kaiserin Elisabeth* in the port of Tientsin, caused surprise in Tokyo. It had been hoped that Austria-Hungary, having but small interests in the far east, would not force a breach of relations, especially as Austria-Hungary always has been regarded as friendly to Japan. Baron von Mueler, the Austrian ambassador, and the members of his staff always have been popular here.
There is reason to believe that the Japanese navy is carefully sweeping the waters around Kiao Chow for mines which it is known have been submerged recently in large numbers.
Assurances have been received here from Pekin that president Yuan Shi Kai and his government are amply satisfied with Japan's plan concerning the future safeguarding of Chinese and British interests and the maintenance of the commercial status quo and her promise of assistance to prevent Chinese revolutionists from seizing this occasion to create disorder.

GERMAN AEROPLANES SIGNAL POSITIONS OF ENGLISH

London, Eng., Aug. 27.—Refugees from the scene of the fighting around Mons report that airmen took a prominent part in directing the German artillery, says the Times correspondent in Paris.
Aeroplanes hovered over the British position and their pilots signaled the German batteries by means of a disc waving at the end of a line.

300 AMERICANS LEAVE BERLIN TO RETURN HOME

Amsterdam, Holland, Aug. 27.—The Telegram today says that a special train left Berlin Wednesday with 300 Americans for Rotterdam, from which point they will return to the United States.

BRITISH SHELLS TEAR SHIP ASUNDER

Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse,
Floating Palace, Sinks
Under the Seas.

ATTACKING CRUISER SUSTAINS LOSSES

Battle Off the African West
Coast Precedes Demolish-
ing of German Ship.

London, Eng., Aug. 27.—The Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse has been sunk off the west coast of Africa by the British cruiser *Hugh*.
The Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse was one of the palatial steamers of the North German Lloyd line. At the outbreak of the war, she was converted into an armed cruiser and since has been reported active in searching for British merchantmen. She has a tonnage of 14,345 and was built in 1897. She was 626 feet long with a beam of 60 feet.
Winston Spencer Churchill, first lord of the admiralty, announced in the house of commons the sinking of the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse today. He said:
"The admiralty has just received intelligence that the German armed merchant cruiser, Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, of 14,000 tons and armed with 16 four inch guns, has been sunk by H. M. S. *Hugh* off the west coast of Africa."
"This is the vessel which has been interfering with traffic between this country and the Cape and is one of the very few German armed auxiliary cruisers which succeeded in getting to sea. The survivors were landed before the vessel sank. The *Hugh* had one killed and five wounded."

FRENCH CRUISER SINKS GERMAN SHIP, IS RUMOR

Galveston, Tex., Aug. 27.—Rumors that the French cruiser *Conde* has sunk the German ship *Alliance* and that the British cruiser *Douglas* has captured the North German Lloyd steamship *Brandenburg* have been received by the British consul here.

CHINA DENIES JAPAN WILL WAR IN ADRIATIC

Washington, D. C., Aug. 27.—Viscount China, the Japanese ambassador, today issued this statement:
"Nothing is more absurd than the report of a London telegram appearing in the papers today intimating that Japan's answer to the Austrian declaration of war will be the dispatch of a squadron to the Adriatic."
The terms of the Anglo-Japanese alliance contain nothing which will obligate Japan to go that far, nor is there any interest or inducement for Japan to embroil herself in this European war in Europe itself."

EL PASOANS LOSE TRUNK

An El Paso family donated a well filled trunk to the European war. Mr. and Mrs. Emil Klein, of El Paso, have been spending the summer in Germany. When the war was declared they started for America, but lost their trunk en route to the nearest port. They did not stop to recover the trunk but continued their journey homeward. Mr. Klein is a veteran employee of the T. & P., and this was his first visit to the "fatherland" since he left there as a boy.

MAP SHOWING THE WAR OPERATIONS



THE above map shows the significance of the dispatches announcing the capture by the Germans of Valenciennes, Lille and Roubaix. It will be seen that these three cities are over the French border from Brussels and in capturing towns that the Germans have succeeded in pressing back into France the allied armies in Belgium and in capturing towns in France's first line of fortifications. Namur and Charleroi are also marked on the map with circles showing how the Germans are advancing down the valley of the Meuse to form a junction with the German troops now in Valenciennes, Lille and Roubaix.

GERMANS DEFEAT RUSSIAN ARMY

Berlin, Germany, via London, Eng., Aug. 27.—The correspondent of the *London Standard* and the *Tagblatt* at Austrian headquarters, estimates the strength of the Russian forces beaten at Krainik, a town of Russian Poland, at four or five army corps, or possibly 200,000 men. Russian corps, which formed the advance guard, were on August 25 ejected from the heights of Krainik and Przemel.
Sanguinary battles occurred on the route to Lublin and on the heights and in the forests along the main river Chodol, which were only finally decided on August 25. The battle was fought in a difficult country which was full of forests.
Gen. von Herzingen, former minister of war, has received the decoration of the Iron Cross of the first class for distinguished service.

ANTWERP IS QUIET, BUT

Washington, D. C., Aug. 27.—Official reports from Antwerp to the state department today say the city is quiet, but that communication has been cut off from all points except Ghent and Bruges and certain points on the coast.

BRITISH WARSHIPS SENT INTO GULF OF MEXICO

Dallas, Tex., Aug. 27.—An official statement from the British consulate here today said three British warships have been sent at full speed to protect cotton and oil traffic in the Gulf of Mexico.

Astor Lacks Cash

Four of the Astor family are reported to be in the hands of the Germans.

Borrows 7 Francs

London, Eng., Aug. 27.—William Welford Arden, the expatriated multi-millionaire, arrived at Inter-laken, Switzerland, after an exciting trip from Vichy, France. Owing to lack of funds he was compelled to help his valet with his voluminous baggage at the various points of his journey. He was seen several times struggling with his arms full of luggage.
On his arrival at the Hotel Victoria he was approached by Rev. J. Vezey Mahon, chairman of the British Subjects committee, asking for a contribution toward the relief of Englishmen stranded in Switzerland.
After a day's wait the chairman received a polite note written in reply by the owner of vast sections of New York real estate in which he said that he had just been successful in borrowing the sum of seven francs from the concierge of the hotel and under the circumstances could not make a contribution to the fund.

The War At a Glance

THE Germans have occupied the French cities of Lille, Valenciennes and Roubaix in France, according to a dispatch from Ostend, Belgium, which passed through the hands of the censor at London. Lille is strongly fortified. Valenciennes is a military station of less importance, while Roubaix is a manufacturing center.
Earlier dispatches from Ostend quoted a Belgian officer as authority for the statement that the allies had decided not to defend Lille.
A wireless dispatch direct from Berlin early today brought the official announcement that all the forts at Namur had fallen. The Germans also captured Longwy. The army of the crown prince, it was added, had repulsed a French attack and upper Alsace was free of the enemy, except at points westward of Kolmar.
Operations in Belgium.
The Belgian operations were asserted by the French war office to have been completely successful, in an official statement. After a sharp fight at midnight, four Belgian divisions from Namur were said to have stopped the southward movement of the German fourth division, after which the Belgians retired on the French line. The forts at Namur were still holding out. This claim regarding the Namur fortifications was repeated later by an English correspondent at Ostend, who said that the Germans have destroyed two forts and were still assaulting the others.
Russians Still Advance.
It is officially announced at St. Petersburg that the Russian advance in Prussia is proceeding with irresistible force. It has been stated that the objective point of the main Russian army for the present is Posen. The Germans are represented as having retired to Osterode in east Prussia.
Japan Blockades Port.
Diplomatic relations between Austria and Japan apparently have been formally severed. A dispatch direct from Tokyo states that the Austrian ambassador had been recalled. A blockade of the leased territory of Kiao Chow has been declared by the Japanese, whose warships shelled a small undefended island off the coast. This information comes from Tientsin, Taku.
The Japanese minister of justice announced that hostilities in the China and Japan seas will end with the capture of Kiao Chow, when Japan will become a spectator instead of a participant in the war.
He adds, however, that if the Germans should prove a menace to the peace through their standing in the south sea, Japan might cooperate in driving the enemy of the allies out of the ocean.
Ships Destroyed.
London reports the destruction of the palatial North German Lloyd steamer *Wieland* der Grosse by a British cruiser off the North African coast. A dispatch from Kragevatz, Serbia, says that the Austrian army has evacuated the Sanjak (province) of Novi-pazar.
The Norwegian steamer *Gottfried* struck a mine in the North sea and was destroyed. Eight of her crew were lost.

CAPTAIN WRECKED STRANDED SHIP

Washington, D. C., Aug. 27.—The small German cruiser *Madagaskar*, entering the Finnish bay, ran aground after a fight with superior forces and was blown up by her captain. Most of the crew were saved, according to a statement received by wireless today by the German embassy from the German foreign office at Berlin.
The sinking of the *Madagaskar* was not described, but it is supposed at the embassy that the battle was with Russian vessels.
The dispatch continues:
"Assistant secretary of the treasury Breckinridge has expressed his thanks to the German foreign office for its assistance in aiding in the departure of Americans from Germany."
A large number of British living in Vienna, it is learned here, have expressed their sympathy for Austria. The Russian defeat at Krainik was caused by an irresistible Austrian infantry attack.
"Vienna reports that Liman Pasha has been appointed commander-in-chief of the Turkish European troops. Liman Pasha is the German military officer who was in charge of the reorganization of the Turkish army, having been loaned by Germany to Turkey for that purpose."

AUSTRIA WITHDRAWS ARMY FROM SANJAK

London, Eng., Aug. 27.—Advices from Serbia by way of Paris state that the Austrian forces have been withdrawn from the Sanjak (province) of Novi-pazar, leaving a free hand to the Serbians.
The Sanjak of Novi-pazar is a strip of territory lying between Montenegro and Serbia. Up to the time of the Balkan war in 1913 it belonged to Turkey.
By the Berlin treaty of 1878, Austria-Hungary was empowered to garrison certain strategic points within the Sanjak, but these troops, following the annexation by Austria of the provinces of Bosnia and Herzegovina, were withdrawn.
During the Balkan wars, Austria-Hungary again seized the occasion to occupy the Sanjak and this occupation in large measure served to neutralize the Serbian victories in those wars.

RUSSIA CONTINUES ADVANCE IN PRUSSIA

St. Petersburg, Russia, Aug. 27.—It is officially announced that the Russian advance into Prussia continued today with irresistible force.
GERMAN AMBASSADOR AND
CONSULS PREPARE TO SAIL
Seoul, Korea, Aug. 27.—Dr. Krueger, the German consul here, and his staff left for Yokohama today and sailed August 29 with count Von Ruz, the German ambassador to Japan, and other German consuls.

GERMANS RUSHING TOWARD CITY

Allies Are Swept Aside and
Kaiser's Armies Seize
French Towns.

FRENCH CABINET ACTING PROMPTLY

Steps Will Be Taken to Pre-
pare Capital For Prolong-
ed Siege or Attack.

LONDON, ENGL., Aug. 27.—Paris is preparing for a German siege. This was officially announced today from the capital of France.
The matter was discussed by the new minister of war, Alexandre Millerand, with the subordinates of his department, and steps were taken to determine the exact measures necessary to place the city in a state to withstand an attack and invasion.
Mr. Millerand will meet with the other officials of the war office every morning for the consideration of developments and every possible phase in connection with an entrenched camp, such as the capital will be.

The decision to prepare Paris for a siege by Germany's invading army followed on confirmation of the reports that Germany had brushed aside or broken through the lines of allies completed the conquest of Belgium and entered France.

Germans Pour Into France.
A dispatch from Ostend says the Germans have occupied Lille, Roubaix and Valenciennes, all in France. A wireless from Berlin asserts that all the forts at Namur have fallen and Longwy, near the Luxembourg border, had been captured after a desperate defense. The French forces which attacked the German crown prince's army have been repulsed, the message asserts, and upper Alsace is now free of the enemy except at points to the westward of Kolmar.
The towns of Roubaix, Lille and Valenciennes are close to the Belgian frontier. Lille and Valenciennes being 10 miles from the line, and Roubaix, Roubaix is five miles northeast of Lille and Valenciennes is 30 miles southeast of the same line.

Lille Is Fortified.
Lille is the most important from a military point of view.
It has a fortress of the first class, and the circle of its forts is 30 miles. Recent dispatches from Paris said it was held by French reservists. Roubaix would appear not to be fortified. It is a manufacturing center.

Valenciennes is a manufacturing center and also is an important military point. It has an arsenal and extensive barracks.
Signals German Invasion of France.
The capture of these cities by the German troops signals the first entry of the invading army into France. The capture of the first line of French fortifications. The cities are all in the north of France and their capture indicates that the German army has fought their way through Belgium against the opposition of the allied British, Belgian and French troops, and have penetrated French territory.

The Germans penetrated this section of France by marching northwest from the Belgian capital of Brussels, which fell a week ago. The capture of the forts as well as the city of Namur indicates that the German army corps marching down the valley of the Meuse are pushing their way straight towards France also. Namur is considerably nearer to France than Longwy, where the Germans experienced their first check.
German Army Divides.
But the Germans advanced even further than Namur. They captured that city several days ago, but the forts held out until Wednesday. Already the main German army, traveling down the Meuse, has repulsed the French at Charleroi, a comparatively short distance from the French frontier.

At Liege, the German army evidently divided, part of it marching inland to Brussels and thence across Belgium to the French frontier, which they have crossed at Roubaix, Lille and Valenciennes. The latter continuing down the Meuse. The latter should enter France just east of Valenciennes, where a junction with the other part of the army doubtless will be made.
Driven Back From Alsace.
The defeat of the French in Alsace, which they heretofore entered at the outbreak of hostilities, is partly explained by the statement that in their haste to capture German territory, the

(Continued on Page 2, Column 1.)

Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse

